THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

THE RESULT.

TWELVE CONGRESSMEN GAINED BY THE DEMO-CRATS, SIX EACH IN OHIO AND INDIANA-OHIO AND INDIANA DEMOCRATIC BY FROM 7,000 TO 10,000-IOWA AND NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN BY LARGE MAJORITIES-THE ARKANSAS CONSTITU-TION ADOPTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY-DAKOTA ELECTS A REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE AND DELE-GATE IN CONGRESS.

It is not yet possible to construct any tables of the vote by counties at Tuesday's elections. The salient facts are that the Democrats have carried Ohio on an increased vote by a majority estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000, against 817 for Gov. Allen last year, and that they have elected a majority of the Congressmen. It is now believed that they have also elected their State ticket in Indiana, which two years ago went Republican, though Gov. Hendricks slipped in by a majority of 1,148. They also gain Congressmen in this State. In Iowa the Anti Monopolists are beaten worse than they were last year, when their candidate for Governor 25,565 short of a tie with his competitor. Here the ranks of the Republican Congressmen are unbroken. In Nebraska, the Republican candidates on the general ticket are all elected

one district still in doubt. In Arkansas, no opposition was made to the Conservatives, though the Department of Justice remains to be heard from. The following is the result on Congressmen, as nearly as can be ascertained from our present information. The election of those followed by a "d"

by increased majorities. From West Virginia, two

Democrats have been elected to Congress, leaving

is more or less in doubt. An 'is prefixed to members of the present Congress: SSMEN ELECT.

| NAMES OF CONGRE |
|---|
| IOWA |
| Republicans. I.*G. W. McCrary, d. II. Juna Q. Tufts. III. C. as. T. Granger. IV. *Haury O. Pratt. V. *James Wisson. VI. Ez skel S. Sampson. VII. John A. Kalson. VII. Junes W. McDill. IX. Adulson Onver. |
| TATALAN |

NA.

II. Jas. D. Williams,
11I. Michael C. Kerr.
IV. Jeptha D. New.
V. Wm. S. Holman,
VII. Frankin Landers.
VIII. Harrison J. Rice.
X. Win. S. Haymond.
IX. Leander McClurz.d
XII. Ailen H. Hamilton. J. *Milton Sayler.
H. *H. B. Banning.
HI. J. S. Savage, d.
IV. J. A. McMahon.
V. Americas V. Rice.
VI. Frank H. Hurd.
VII. *Lawrence T. Neal.
IX. E. F. Poppleton, d.
XI. John L. Vance.
XIII. Ansel T. Walling.
XIV. John P. Cowan.
XIV. John P. Cowan.
XIV. Henry B. Payne.
GINIA.

VIII. "Wm. Lawrence.
X. "Chas. Paster, d.
XV. N. H. Van Vornees.
XVI. "Lorenze Dantord.
XVII. "La D. Woodworth.
XVII. "James Montre.

WEST VIRGINIA. 1. Nathan Goff, d.

II. Chas. J. Paulkner III. Frank Hereford.

Omitting West Virginia, for which no fair comparison can be made, the Democrats gain six Congressmen in Indiana and six in Ohio, supposing those marked doubtful to have been elected. The same ratio of gain in the States which are to elect Congressmen in November would give them a majority in the House. .

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY ON THE STATE TICKET BETWEEN 7,000 AND 10,000-THIRTEEN OF THE TWENTY CONGRESSMEN CLAIMED BY THE DEMO-CRATS-MR. FOSTER ELECTED BY A SMALL MA-TOLEDO, Oct. 14 .- Six wards in Toledo give

Wikoff (Rep.), for Secretary of State, 1,535; and Bell, (Dem.), 1.934; Pratt, (Rep.), for Congress, 1.436, and Hurd, (Dem.), 2,023. Hard's majority in the county is CINCINNATI, Oct. 14 .- Complete returns from Hamilton

County give Wm. Bell (Dem.), for Secretary of State, 4.694 majority over Wikoff (Rep.) Chas. S. Smart (Dem.), for School Commissioner, 4,617 majority over Harvey (Den) Wm J Gitmore (Dem.), for Judge of the Sup Court, 4.615 majority over Day (Rep.) Geo. Rex (Dem.), for Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy, 4,659 majority over Johnson (Rep.) Milton Sayler (Dem.), for Congress from the 1st District, 4,334 majority over Greene (Rep.) H. B. Banning (Dem.), for Congress from the Hd District, 1,417 majority over Stevenson (Rep.) F. Springweir (Dom), for Sheriff, 2,373 majority. Joseph Sater, the Independent candidate for County Commis sioner, 546 majority over McAvoy. P. F. Malley (Dem.),

for Coroner, 2,601 unjority over Dunlap. From very full returns from all parts of Ohio, received during the night, it is evident that the State has gone Democratic by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority. Further returns, received up to 9 o'clock this morning, do not change the status of last night's dispatches. The indications are that the Democrats elect 12 of the 20 Congressmen. The additional Democratic Congressmen supposed to be elected, are: Savage, in the Hid Di triet; McMahon, in the IVth; Hurd, in the VIth; Poppleton, in the IXth; Seney, in the Xth, and Payne, in

The Enquirer, editorially, says:

For this triumph we are indebted not alone to the Democrate party, but to the aid of men who, heretofore, have been its opponents. This election means opposition to the National Bank monopoly; that the volume of the currency should be enlarged, and that there should be a tariff for revenue only.

The Gazette says;

The Gazelle says:

On a platform of repudiation, inflation, anti-temperance, and general cussedness, the Democratic party has carried Ohio by a decided majority, and elected 11 of the 20 Congressmen. The returns from Indiana are so merger that the result is uncertain. The Republicans cisim 7 out of 13 Congressmen. In Jowa and Nebraska the Republicans carried the day. In Arkansas the Conservative caudidates were elected.

A dispatch to The Enquirer says that Vance (Dem.) has beaten Bundy for Congress in the XIth 10 his District.

COLUMBUS. Oct. 14.-Sufficient returns have been re-Democratic by from seven to ten thousand majority The Democratic State Executive Committee are positive of the election of the following Democratic Congress men: Banning of the Hd District, Sayler of the Ist McMahon of the IVth, Rice of the Vth, Hurd of the VIch. Neal of the VIIth. Vance of the XIth. Walling of the XIIth, Southard of the XIIIth, Cowan of the XIVth, Payne of the XXth, and the probable election of Wilson in the XVIIth, Poppleton in the IXth, and Seney in the Xth Districts. The Republicans claim the election of Smith in the IIId, Lawrence in the VIIIth, Foster in the Xth. Van Voorbies in the XVth. Danford in the XVIth. Monroe in the XVIIIth, and Garfield in the XIXth Districts. If the Democratic claims are sustained by the official returns the Democrats have gained seven Congressmen, which gives them 14 out of 20 Congressmen from Ohio. The results exceed the most sanguine Den

ocratic expectations. Tolebo, Oct. 15 .- The Blade to-night estimates Hurd's majority in the Vith District at from 1,500 to 1,700. The Democrats elect their entire ticket in Lucas, except CLEVELAND, Oct. 14 .- In the XXth District, Payne

(Dem.) for Congress has 2,724 majority. In the Xth District, Foster (Rep.) is elected by 142 ma-

In the XVIIth District, Woodworth (Rep.) is elected

by about 300 majority.

In the XIXth District, Garfield (Rep.) has 3,500 ms

COLUMBUS, Oct. 14 .- The Democrats concede the elec tion of Foster (Rep.) in the Xth District, and Woodworth (Rep.) in the XVIIth.

INDIANA.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET ELECTED BY A MAJORITY OF 5.000 TO 10.000-NINE DEMOCRATIC AND FOUR REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN ELECTED. Indianapolis, Oct. 14.—The returns at 8 e'clock this morning are still very meager, and it is im'

Republicans certainly elect seven Congressman. The

ocratic ticket in this city and county.

Official and semi-official returns from 75 precincts in 50 counties heard from, show Democratic grains of 678. The Republican Central Committee congede the election of the entire Demobratic State ticket by from five to ten thousand majority. The Republicans claim a ma jority of the Legislature, which is not conceded by the

From the present indications, the Congressional delegation will stand as follows: Ist District, Heilman (Rep.); IId, Williams (Dem.); IIId, Kerr (Dem.); IVth New (Dem.); Vth, Holman (Dem.); VIth, Robinson (Rep.); VIIth, doubtful; VIIIth, Hunter (Rep.); IXth. doubtful; Xth, Calkins (Rep.); XIth, Evans (Rep.); XIIth, Hamilton (Dem.); XIIIth, Baker (Rep.)

Laporte County gives a Democratic majority of 600, being a gain of 375. Fulton County shows a Democratic majority of 93, being a Republican gain of 4. In Fayette County, Holman's majority for Congress is 125, being a Democratic gain of 143. In Randolph, 11 precincts give Claypool a majority for Congress of 1,124, a Republican

JEFFERSONVILLE, Oct. 14 .- The friends of Kerr, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the III District, claim his election by 2,000 majority. The entire Demoeratic ticket of Clarke County, excepting Treasurer,

was elected by about 1,000 majority, a gain of 400. TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 14.-Vigo County (official) gives a majority for the Democratic State ticket of 887. The contest between Hunter and Rice in this Congressional District is very close, with the probabilities in favor of Rice (Dem). It will probably take the official count to

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.-Further returns show increased Democratic gains on the State ticket. The indications are now that the Democratic majority in the State will reach from 10,000 to 15,000. Later returns place the election of Hunter in the VIIIth and Calkins in the Xth Districts in doubt, and the delegation will stand nine Democrats to four Republicans. From the most trustworthy returns received, the following is the

First District-William Heilman (Rep.), small ma-

jorty.
Second District—James D. Whiliams (Dem.), 5,000 to 6,000 majority.
Third District—M. C. Kerr (Dem.), over James A. Cravens (Fusion candidate), by 2,600 majority.
Fourth District—J. D. New (Dem.), by 500 majority.
Fifth District—W. S. Holman (Dem.), by 500 to 1,000

majority,
Sixth District—M. S. Robinson (Rep.), over E. L. Johnson (Reg. Dem.) and A. O. Pendicton (Ind.), by 500 majority. Seventh District—Franklin Landers (Dem.), over John

Seventh District—Franklin Lunders (Dem.), over John Co. un., the present member, by from 300 to 500 majority. Eighth District—H. J. Rice (Dem.), over M. C. Hunter, the present member, by a small majority.

Ninth District—Leander McClurg (Dem.), over T. J. Cason, the present member, and C. J. Bowles (Ind.), by a small majority.

Tenth District—W. S. Haymond (Dem.), over W. H. Carkins (Rep.), by a small majority.

Eleventa District—J. L. Evans (Rep.), by 200 majority. Twelfth District—Al. Hamilton (Dem.), over Taylor (Ind.), by 4,000 majority.

Thirteenth District—J. S. Baker (Rep.), by 1,000 majority.

The contests in the VIIIth, IXth, and Xth are very close, and the official vote may change the result given

correct complex on of the Legislature, but the indications are that the Independents will hold the balance of power in both Houses.

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 14.—Later and more complete re

turns indicate the election of Hunter (Rep.) for Congress by 350 majority.

IOWA,

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY ON THE STATE TICKET ABOUT 30,000-THE RESULTS IN SOME OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS DOUBTFUL.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 .- The Tribune's specials from different points in Iowa show the Republican majority on the State ticket to be about 30,000. Kasson's majority will be about 2,500, but his is the only district in which the Congressional ticket does not run behind the state ticket. Kasson made heavy gains throughout his district, and his success is considered to be death-blow to the Des Moines Ring, if such a thing can be hoped for. Henry O. Pratt in the IVth District escaped defeat by only a meager majority. Congressman McCrary is reflected with a diminished majority, his local gains in his own county having been more than offset by losses elsewhere. In the Dubuque District, L. L. Ainsworth, the opposition candidate is

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 .- A dispatch to the Associated Press from Dubuque says the Congressional contest in the IIId District is very close, but that C. T. Granger (Rep.) is elected by 55 majority. A special dispatch to The Tribune claims the election of L. L. Ainsworth (Auti-Monopoly). The majority for J. W. McDill (Rep.) in the

The Secretary of the Iowa Republican State Central Committee says 92 counties (reported) give gains over the Republican vote of last year of over 6,000. The Republican majority on the Secretary of State will be about 40,000. The indications are now that all the nine Republican candidates for Congress will be elected.

NEBRASKA.

THE LARGEST VOTE EVER POLLED IN THE STATE-THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET ELECTED BY A MAJORITY ESTIMATED AT 10,000.

LINCOLN, Oct. 14.-The election yesterday resulted in the largest vote ever polled in Nebraska, and the election of the entire Republican ticket. Garber is elected Governor by the largest majority ever given for that office. The other candidates are elected by good majorities. Roberts, candidate for Attorney-General, runs somewhat behind, but gets a good majority. It is impossible to give figures, but the majority for Garber cannot fall far short of 15,000. Returns come in slowly. Thayer's election as U. S. Senator is insured.

OMAHA, Oct. 14.-The election returns to-day show that the approximations of last night were about correct. The State gives fully 10,000 Republican majority in the face of all oppositions and splits.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—A special to The Chicago

Tribune from Omaha, Neb., says that that State ha gone Republican by about 10,000 majority. The opposition counts for nothing comparatively, in Ne

ARKANSAS.

LARGE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN PULASKI COUNTY-

THE CONSTITUTION UNDOUBTEDLY CARRIED. LATTLE ROCK, Oct. 14.—The returns from this, Pulaski County, show the election of the entire Democratic-Conservative ticket, by from 700 to 1,000 majority. The Constitution is carried in this county by about 1,000 majority. Information from the other counties indicates that the Constitution is carried by a very large majority.

DAKOTA.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS ELECTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY-

THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN. YANKTON, Oct. 14 .- The returns of the elecion yesterday thus far received give Kidder (Rep.) for Delegate to Congress 1,411 majority. The Sioux Valley is yet to be heard from, and will no doubt increase the majority to 2,000. The Legislature will be Republican

THE NEWARK CHARTER ELECTIONS.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS-THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES-FULL CONTROL OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT OB-

TAINED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

The Charter election in Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, for city and ward officers resulted in a general Democratic victory. Large Democratic gains in all the Republican strongholds, and some of them were even carried by the Democrats. They now have full possession of the entire city government, with the exnent. They elected their Mayor last year, and on Tuesday secured the Common Council, with which goes the control of the Police and Fire Departments, and all the minor city offices. The First Ward, largely Republican. and the home of Senator Frelinghuysen and Congress man Ward, has returned a Democratic Alderman. The Third Ward, the home of the Hon. George A. Halsey, Republican candidate for Governor, has gone Reput lican by a reduced majority. In the Fourth Ward, where the Republican candidate for Alderman was an uncle of Mr. Halsey, the Democrats are also successful. The Fifth Ward, Republican last Spring, re-turns a Democratic Alderman; the Mighth Ward is

also lost by the Republicans. In the Ninth Ward the Republican majority was largely reduced. The Tenth Ward, heretofore doubtful, gives a Democratic ma-jority. In the Eleventh Ward James E. Bathgate, one of the oldest and most popular of the Republican Alder men, is doubtful. The Fifteenth Ward, always Repub lican, has elected a Democratic Alderman. Tickets were freely scratched, and in many instances where Democratic Aldermen were elected the Republican

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The composition of the several branches of the City Government, as far as known at present, is shown by the tables given below. The candidates of both parties for members of the Boards of Water Commissi Tax Commissioners, and Trustees of the City Home are

Populiar vote:

Republican Fote. Democratic Fote. Mol.
Water Com'r., Baniel Dool., 8,540 J. O'Rourke., 7,795 748
The Com'r., J. Bechanan, 8,340 Jas. G. Irwin, 7,970 330 R
The City H. N. J. Democrat. 8,447 Wm. Johnson, 7,850 588 R
Sure's Hur's. Jacob Liffert,
Townsend Dusenberry.

| ı | *No returns received . |
|---|------------------------|
| ı | COMMON COUNCIL. Mail |
| | Words |
| ı | BOARD OF PRECATION |

Vards. Holding O. 1. . Vacancy . II. Bliss M. Miller VI. . Vacancy VII. Michael Conros VIII. John W. Smith IX. F. B. Mandevil P. B. Mandeville...
Seymour Tucker...
T. Parmiy...
Francis McGinnis.
C. L. Parker...
C. E. Sutphen...
Joun G. Harrison...

18,580 2,864 lican candidates have an aggregate majority of the Democratia candidates have an aggregate Eleven of the Renublican c 615, white seven of the la ajority of 1,249. The Rep e Democrats of 366. *Reciteated, Republicans (emocratic gain, 4.

| XVJohn L. Poster447 Thos, Majone (gam).477 | BOARD OF CHOSE | Democratic. Vote. William Ailen | 74 D 236 R 483 D 260 R 113 D 46 R 154 D 266 R 214 R |
|--|--|---------------------------------|---|
| | The state of the s | Thor majone (Baralian) | |

According to the above lists, the new city government will be composed as follows (Republicans in Roman and Democrats in italies):

Democrats in Italies):

Mayor—Nehemiah Perry.
Tax Board—Bailey B. Douglass, James Buchanan,
Wm. A. Schmitt, James G. Irwin, and one Democrat to
be appointed by the Mayor.
Water Board—Daniel Dodd, John C. Beardsley, Moses
T. Baker, Jeremiah O'Rowrke, E. C. Smith, Adolph
Schalk, and Mayor Perry ex office.
Trustees Reform School—N. J. Demarest, J. C. Ludlow,
James L. Hayes, George Peters, Wm. Johnson, and E. H.
Reynolds.

Surveys of Highways-David Young and Jacob Lip-fert.

POLITICAL GREETINGS EXCHANGED.

A dispatch from Ohio to the Democratic tate Central Committee says: "Ohio sends greeting to New-York. Not less than 15,000 Democratic majority for State ticket and a gain of six or seven Congress. men." The dispatch is signed by the Chairman of the State Committee. A dispatch from Indiana says: "Returns indicate a Democratic majority in the State of from 15,000 to 20,000, the election of nine out of thirteen Members of Congress, and a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. A clean sweep." It is signed by the Chairman of the State Committee. Charles H. Swan, Assistant Secretary of the New-York

Committee sent this reply to the Ohio Committee: New-York thanks Ohio, and will respond with 50,000 majority for Tilden, which shoots Dix on the spot." McDonald, Chairman of the Democratic State Comm

tee of Indiana; "The Democratic State Committee send greeting to your great victory. New-York will respond on Nov. 3 with 50,000 majority for Tilden and Reform.

THE PRESS ON THE RESULT.

No man of sense will doubt to-day that when The World, on the morrow of the Syracuse Convention, "staked all its political judgment on the triumphant election of Tilden and Dorsheimer," it correctly apprehended the drift of public opinion, and clearly and rightly foresaw the dawn of that better day which now at last is lighting up the hopes and the destinies of a great nation.—[N. Y. World (Dem.)

So far as the two great political parties are concerned, the elections of yesterday may be said to be drawn games. There was little political significance in them, though there was a good deal of curiosity.—[N. Y. Evening Post (Rep.)

Evening Post (Rep.)

On a review of these results, there is no reason for anything but satisfaction on the part of the Republicans. The Prohibition bolt in Onio might be regretted but for the fact that it will teach the Temperance men of New York that in voting a separate ticket they are playing directly into the hands of their hereditary enemies, the Democrats.—[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser

(Rep.)
The chief value of the October elections The chief value of the October elections heretofore has been as an indication of the drift of public sentiment and a foreshadowing of future political events. This use has been entirely destroyed or greatly weakened by the change of the date of election in our own State. Yesterday's straws were moved by a very feeble wind, and a tide which could move no larger timbers will soon run out. The shadow of the coming event is not visible.—[Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

ANNUAL REUNION OF THE ARMY OF THE TEN-

NESSEE. Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14.—The eighth annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee was attended here to-day, Gen. Sherman presiding and many distinguished officers taking part in the proceedings. Among others present are President Grant, Gens. Sherman, Pope, Belknap, Custer, Giles, Smith, Grierson, McClernand, John A. Logan, Force, McArthur, Reynolds, Heckenloper, and Dayton. To-night the Society was welcomed to the city in an address by the Hon. S. Mc the Society, and Gen. H. D. Huribut delivered an ora-tion. Gen. John Tillson of Quincy was the poet for the occasion. To morrow Meade's status of Lincoln will be the Society, and Gen. H. D. Hurbit derivered action. Gen. John Tillson of Quincy was the poet for the occasion. To morrow Meade's statue of Lincoln will be unvailed by the Lincoln Monument Association, and Senator Oglesby will deliver the oration. The city tonight is abiaze with illuminations and full of strangers.

CONDITION OF THE CORN CROP. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 .- The October returns

of the Department of Agriculture indicate an average condition of the corn crop of 86 per cent, against 83 per an improved condition except Maine and Connecticut. The Middle States show a decline during the month. The Middle States show a decline during the management of the South Alantic Coast States and the Guif States, as a whole, about hold their own except Louisiana, where the average sinks from 76 to 69. Of the Southern Inland States, Tennessee and West Virginia show considerable improvement. Arkansas and Keutucky are almost stationary. North of the Ohio, the crop conditions were more favorable in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, which show rising averages. Wisconsin declined four which show rising averages. Wisconsin declined four per cent. West of the Mississippi, and on the Paulite coast, all the States show an improved condition except Oregon, which remains the same. In those States af-flicted with the grasshopper plague, a considerable im-provement upon the low averages of last month is mani-

CENTENNIAL PROSPECTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Twenty-one foreign Sovernments have already accepted the invitati xtended them to participate in the Centennial Exhibiion. Among them are the following: Norway, Swed Jermany, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Mexico, Gustemals, San Salvador, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Chili, Brazil, the United States of Colombia, the Argen-tine Confederation, Liberia, Hayti, the Sandwich Islands, and Japan. Ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin has arrived in the city, and is giving his time to promoting the success of the Centennial Exposition. Ex-Gov. Bigler is working in conjunction with Mr. Curtin in various plans for benefiting the cause.

CHATTANOOGA CONVENTION

THE "BLOODY RECORD" A BONE OF CON-TENTION.

NOTHING ACCOMPLISHED AT THE DAY SESSION-A RE-PORT FROM THE "OUTRAGE COMMITTEE" PRE-SENTED AT THE EVENING SESSION-THE NUMBER OF OUTRIGES SO LARGE THAT THE COMMITTEE CAN DO NOTHING WITH THEM-THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITHOUT MUCH ENTHUSIASM-THE GERRYMANDERING OF TEXAS CONDEMNED AND SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENTS DE-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 14.-The Outrage Convention accomplished even less during its short day session to-day than yesterday. Several delegates were afraid that there might still be some present who had no places on committees, and so proposed the appointment of several more and the enlargement of some of those committees already raised. Some of the colored members were afraid that, unless the "Committee on Outrages," as they termed the Committee on Facts and Statistics, was increased two or three fold, some of them would be killed off before the meeting of Congress, and destroy the quorum of the Committee. This proposition met with little favor, and after some debate upon it the Convention raised a Committee on Schools and one on Printing, and adjourned until evening.

The most of the day was spent by the delegates in visiting the mountains, or the Agricultural Fair now in session here, or in lounging around the hotels. When the Convention met in the evening the Committee on Outrages reported that it had held one meeting, but that the number of outrages reported from the Southern States was so great that the Committee had found it impossible to do anything with them. They asked, therefore, that the Committee be continued after the adjournment of the Convention, with power to report once in three months such outrages as might come to their knowledge. This report brought to his feet the Hon. Jefferson Long (colored) exmember of Congress from Georgia, who made a very excited speech. He said that the report of the Outrage Committee was not what this Convention, not what the country, had a right to expect. It would not be satisfactory to the people. He came here to represent those in other States who had not sent delegates here. If this was all that was to be done the Convention would be a failure, and might as well have held no meeting. If the Committee had not time to-day, or to-morrow, to get the outrages together, he moved that the Convention plant its flag on the mountains of Tennessee and stay here till the facts were obtained. He wanted, and the people of Georgia wanted, the bloody outrages.

Col. Myers, the Chairman, defended the Con mittee for its action. He said that the reports of outrages in Georgia alone, which had been submitted to the Committee, would make a monument, but that the delegates from that State asserted that it included not more than one-tenth of those which might be reported. The object of this Committee was to get the facts before Congress and the

The debate on the acceptance of the report threat ened for a time to produce a serious misunderstand-

ng in the Convention. A portion of the edelgates were anxious7that the bloody record" that had been brought here, and which they desire to use in the campaign during the remainder of this month, should be given to the country at once in the shape of a report. Another faction desired to use the "outrages" to induce Congress to pass further laws, and they contended that the document could be made much more effective if the Committee were given time to compile and arrange the matter.

When the resolutions had been read the Texas delegation at once moved to add a resolution condemning the Democratic gerrymandering of their State, and calling upon Congress to interfere to overturn it. This was pressed with some warmth, but as an agreement to it would interfere with the purpose of the managers of the Convention, which was to adopt the platform as a whole, and thus shut off debate on specific questions, which might cause much trouble, it was withdrawn. The platform was unanimously adopted. The delegates from North Carolina, when the representatives of that State were called upon to vote, said that, although the State voted in the affirmative, they knew of no outrages that had been committed in their State within the last 12 months, and that the citizens of that State, no matter what their politics or what their race, were as safe in North Carolina as in Massachusetts. The Convention did not applaud this announcement. The old North State is not in the hands of the friends of Grant's administration.

After the adoption of the platform, the resolution in relation to the gerrymandering of Texas was again brought up, and a very unprofitable debate resulted, as to whether this Convention had anything to do with the question or not. After its passagé, a colored delegate from Georgia introduced a resolution denouncing the mendacity of agents of the Associated Press in the South, and its misrepresentation of Republicans, in which they customarily indulge. Mr. Clayton said that he wished to make an explanation. Here in Chattanooga the agent of the Associated Press was a Republican, but, strange to say, when this Convention was to meet, orders were sent to him here to employ the editor of the Democratic paper to make the reports of it. This resolution was almost unanimously adopted. Late in the evening Senator West read the address to the people of the United States.

THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

PRECHES DENOUNCING THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES-POPULAR EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH NEEDED-THE COMMITTEE ON FACTS AND STATISTICS OR-DERED TO REPORT TO CONGRESS ONCE IN THREE MONTHS-THE RESOLUTIONS-OUTRAGES CON-DEMNED AND GRANT'S ACTION IN LOUISIANA AND OTHER SOUTHERN STATES APPROVED-AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE PROPOSING REMEDIES FOR LAWLESSNESS-THE CONVENTION ADJOURNS

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 14.-The Convention was called to order at 10 a.tm. to-day by Gen. Andrew Neill of Texas, one of the Vice-Presidents. A prayer was offered by the Rev. R. Moore (colored) of Georgia A motion by Mr. Moore to admit Mr. Cnapman of Georgia as a delegate was objected to. An enthusiastic te from Georgia thanked God for the Convention, as in a multitude of councilors these is wisdom. A motion to dispense with the reading of the minutes was carried on a division of the house. A delegate from Texas hoped that smoking would not be allowed, as it

The Chairman of the Committee on Facts and Statisics desired to receive reports of outrages. The Committee on Correspondence announced that they were ready to report, and presented a letter from ex-Gov. bama, which were read. The Chairman of the Committee failing in the attempt to read intelligibly the letter from ex-Gov. Davis, the latter came forward and read it himself. The letter is very long, occupying an hour in its delivery, and is a labored effort prove that the same spirit now actuated the white portion of the Southern people as in 1860-61, and that a new rebellion was forming. In regard to corruption, he said Kellogg and Meses might be corrupt, but knowing the Democrats as he did, their assertions to that effect were proof to the contrary in his nind. He thought Sumner's plan of wiping out State lines in the South the wiscet, but it was impracticable. He favored compulsory education by Congressional cuactment, and prompt relief when the State offices are

seized by fraud and corruption.

The North Carolina delegation, the Hon. W. E. Ken nedy and George M. Price, reported, and took their seats. An address from Mr. Brewster of Mouroe, La., was read, and was to the effect that the great want of the South is popular education, which should be sustained

by Congress, and which should teach morality and obedience to law, not admiration of assassins and mur-

derers. Equal rights and justice to all should be mainread to show the necessity for asking Congress to provide for education. The committee's report simply stated that the letters, with the exception of those read,

were nismportant, and requested that the two received be spread upon the minutes. A resolution was offered by Mr. Davis of Georgia approving the Civil Rights bill, and denying the truth of Mr. A. H. Stephene's assertion that the colored people

did not wish it. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.
On motion, the Hon. Thomas Bowles was appointed on the Committee on Resolutions in place of Mr. Whytock.

Mr. H. M. Turner of Georgia moved the appointment of a committee of one from each State on schools, which

was appointed, as follows:

Louisiana, —; Arkansas, George Havcock; Mississippi, Win. B. Redman; Virgima, John Avery; Plorida, George E. Wentworth; Texas, J. S. Mills; Georgia, H. M. Turner; North Carolina, George M. Price; Tenuessee, J. Brown; Alabama, John P. Kluderiy.

It was moved that a committee of one from each State be appointed on Publication, which was carried, and

Texas, J. D. Tracy; Mississippi, W. W. Doderick; Virguia, W. M. Shoemaker; Alabama, Arthur Bingham; Georgia, John W. O'Neill; North Carolina, W. G. Kennery; Florida, George E. Wentworth; Tennessee, J. W. Raussey; Arkansas, B. Dell; Louisiana, not appointed. Mr. Turner of Georgia said he understood that a committee had been appointed to callect currents. In the Committee appointed as follows:

nittee had been appointed to collect outrages, &c A voice-" We have got enough of them now; we don't want to collect any more." | Mr. Turner said he knew what he was talking about. He wanted one more from each State added to the Committee on Facts and Statistics. He thought some of the members might be killed. It was a dangerous Committee. The motion to increase the Committee was adopted, and the following members were added:

members were added:
North Carolina, G. W. Price; Arkansas, H. M. Cooper;
Georgia, W. H. Harrison; Mississippi, J. D. Shadd;
Texas, Andrew Nell; Tennessee, H. M. Nell; Alabama,
R. Biair; Virginia, John Avery.
George W. Price of North Carolina was added to the

Committee on Resolutions. The Convention then adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION. The Convention reassembled at 7:30 p. m., F. H. Little, Vice-President, from Mississippi, in the chair. The Committee on Facts and Statistics of Outrages asked for further time in which to make their report. A resolution was offered granting further time, continuing the Committee indefinitely, and instructing them to report to Congress every three months. Jeff Long (colored) of Georgia urged that the report be made at once, and proposed to plant the Convention on the mountains of Tennessee until these facts were brought out. He moved that this Committee do not ajourn until it had the report of the bloody outrages; let the widows of those who have died at the ballot-box with the Republican tickets in their hands come up and show their wrongs! The object of this Convention is to

who have been imposed upon. While he loved the Civil Rights bill, they needed protection at the ballot-box nore than anything else. Mr. Myers of Arkansas, Chairman of the Committee, said it would have taken two weeks to have received the statements from Georgia. If this Convention was to remain in session until this Committee could report, the delegates would be in a bad condition, as there was no appropriation for their support.

secure the mighty arm of the nation to uphold those

Senator Clayton of Arkansas moved that all speeches n debate be limited to five minutes, and that no dele gate be allowed to speak more than once on the same Mr. Gray (colored) of Mississippi hoped the resolution

would not pass, and wanted the time extended to twenty Mr. Sheets of Alabama, thought that the Committee could tell what time they needed to report. He thought five minutes was too long for anybody to give his opin-ion on any subject he knew nothing about. [Laughter.] The five minutes rule was then adopted. Mr. Turner of Georgia, said there was a disposition to dodge the most vital questions ever submitted to a people. [He referred to limiting speeches to five minutes.] The Committee had not said anything about the nature of the outrages. We are to be gagged by this five minute rule, when our country is in so weak and pusillanimous a condition that it cannot protect its citizens. He was opposed to that report. It was a whisewashed report.

Senator Clayton of Arkansas claimed the floor. He said these facts and statements were not to influence Northern elections, but to influence legislation, and Congress did not meet until December. Why not then give the Committee time to gather the facts. He proposed to appoint an Executive Committee, to whom facts spread before the country. God knows that the facts are enough. He thought the Comwittee should report at the assembling of Congress, and as much oftener as necessary. He made the motion for the appointment of an Executive Committee of one from each State, six to constitute a quorum, to meet in Washington on the first Monday of December next, with power to do such business as they deem proper, and to call a Convention when considered necessary.

The motion was adopted, and then the report was amended so as to call for a detailed report of outrages by Dec. 1 to the Executive Committee at Washington from each member of the Committee.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions is as fol-

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Governmen in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and ex-act justice to all, of whatever race, color, or persuasion,

religious or political; and Whereas, The Federal Congress had undoubted power to enforce, by suitable legislation, such rights; there-

Resolved, That we reaffirm and indorse the platform of the National Republican Convention, adopted at Philadelphia in 1872, in declaring that the equal civil and political rights of all citizens should be enforced by appropriate State and Federal legislation; that in the name of humanity we denounce, in the strongest terms, the perpetrators of the numerous murders, assassinations, and other outrages in portions of the reconstructed States upon peaceful citizens, whose only offense was a firm attachment to and support of the Republican party, the principles of equality and civil law; and we arraign the Democratic party of the South, who have tolerated the existence of Ku-Klux, White League, and other rebellious organizations by whom these outrages have in the main been committed, before the bar of the mation, as directly responsible for these murders, and for the fact that as a general thing the perpetrators have thus far gone unwhipped of iustice. And we fully indorse the action of the Administration in its endeavors to prosecute offenders in the Federal courte, whenever and wherever said offenses are therein cognizable.

That we carnestly appeal to all citizens of the United States, whatever their political associations, who revere the sacred majesty of law and the dignity of the nation, to aid us in an honest effort to restore tranquillive to our people, to invite emigration to our States, and to develop the material interests of the whole country.

That we unqualifiedly denounce the recent attempt in some of the Southern States to organize political parties on what is known as the race issue.

That we are opposed to any and all political organizations having for their object the arraying of one class of our citizens against another, and that we call upon all good citizens throughout the South to aid us in our endeavors to cultivate and perpetuate friendly relations between races.

That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention Resolved, That we reaffirm and indorse the platform of

all good citizens throughout the South to aid us in our endeavors to cultivate and perpetuate friendly relations between races.

That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that wherever a State Government is overthrown by revolutionary measures, and efforts are made to mangurate another, that prompt and efficient action should be taken by Congress to give to every State a republican form of government, quaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

That, as the general diffusion of knowledge is the best safeguard of liberty and surest guarantee of the perpetuity of free government, we carnestly request and urge on Congress the appropriation of the public lands or the proceeds of the sale thereof, to the cause of education, and that the same be applied to the maintenance and support of public schools in the several States, in the ratio of liliteracy.

That we fully indorse the action of the National Administration in taking measures to suppress the outraces, violence, and intimidation which exist in many of the Southern States, and in maintaining law and order, and the rights of all classes, especially its action in suppressing the recent insurrection in Louisans, inasmuch as any other course of public policy would have been destructive of republican institutions, and the adoption of a precedent dangerous to the rights of self-government, which can only be executed under a constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof.

That we respectfully urge upon the party in the South and the Administration at Washington, the imperative necessity of selecting none but men of ability, firmness, and unimpeachable integrity to occupy official positions in the South; and recommend the National Administration at Rashington, the imperative necessity of selecting none but men of ability, firmness, and unimpeachable integrity to occupy official positions in the South; and recommend the National Administration at general and men of united the Administration, and if it be found that even reasonable suspicion exists

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SLANDERED STATE.

THE KU-KLUX STILL A PHANTOM.

SUMTER COUNTY VISITED-UNWILLINGNESS OF THE REPUBLICANS THAT THE TRIBUNE CORRESPOND-ENT SHOULD VISIT THE SCENE OF THE OUT-RAGES-THE BELMONT AFFAIR AS DESCRIBED BY UNITED STATES OFFICERS AND PROMINENT CON-SERVATIVES-OTHER SPECIMEN "GUTRAGES"-"NINETEEN NEGROES SHOT" - AND NOBODY

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LIVINGSTON, Sumter Co., Ala., Oct. 8 .- " It will be useless for you to go ever, to Sumter or Greene or Choctaw or Marengo County," said almost every Republican whom I met in Montgomery last week. "If the Democrats know who you are they'll convince you that everything is quiet, that there is no reign of terror, and that the reports, which we assure you are as well authenticated as any reports can be, are wholly without foundation."

"Then I'll go incog." was my reply.

If you do that they'll all suspect you of being a detective or a deputy marshal, and they won't talk to you. The best thing for you to do is to see U. S. Marshal Healy's two deputies, Randolph and Williford, who have been up in Sumter County, and can tell you all about it, and then go down to Mobile and attend the examination of the prisoners, who will be taken there the first of the week." In short, I was advised not to make this trip by every Republican with whom I conversed in Montgomery. They did not desire that I should personally visit the scenes of the reported outrages and greatly preferred that I should gather my information at the capital of the State.

The Democratic leaders, on the other band, were anxious that I should investigate the whole matter, and for that purpose should make a personal visit. "Go as a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, or go in disguise; talk with Democrats and Republicans, negroes and white men; 'interview' the detectives and United States Marshals; visit the camps and converse with the military officers: and all we ask is that you shall report just what you find to be the truth. We know that this State has been greatly slandered, but we don't want you to take our word for it; go and see for yourself."

I left Montgomery Tuesday morning, and took the western train on the Alabama Central Road from Selma on the same afternoon. Bennett's Station is the nearest point on the railroad to this place, and having learned that it consisted simply of two or three negro cabins, I telegraphed for a buggy to meet me at the train which was due there at about half past 9 o'clock in the evening. When I arrived it was quite dark, there being no moon, and the smoke from numerous forest fires filled the air like a thick fog. As I stepped off from the train, a negro man, who was the only person I saw, asked my name, and said that he had been sent from Livingston to meet me. He had come from this place alone, a distance of eight miles, five of it through a thick forest, and he had started after dark. This fact, I thought, did not betoken a condition of very great terror on the part of one Sumter County negro, 25

AN INCELLIGENT REPUBLICAN. The ride to this place was a very cold and uncom fortable one. Part of the way it was over a corduroy road, every log of which seemed to have been loosened by the long continued drouth, and upon which the buggy jumped and bumped like a railcar that has been thrown from the track and is dragged over the ties. There was nothing along the road to interest a stranger. Tall pine-trees, standing closer together and bearing more foliage than those of the turpentine region of North Carolina, bounded the view on either side, and there was nothing to be seen but a strip of sky overhead and

the white dust of the road beneath. My driver knew very little except that the crops were short, meat (by which he meant bacon) high, and cotton low. He had heard "Mars'r Ben" say something about the shooting of Tom Ivey, and that the "Yankees" (Federal soldiers) were arresting people for it. The negroes were all at work so far as he knew, though on his plantation they were waiting just now for the last "scrappin" of the cotton to open. He should vote the Radical ticket, but didn't know who the candidates were or what offices were to be filled. He asked me if I reckoned a President would be elected this Fall, and when I told him that it was a Governor that was to be chosen, inquired who was Governor now, and seemed never I reached Livingston at nearly midnight, and the

town was as dark and still as the grave. As I drove around the square which incloses the Court-house, a tall frame building with numerous small windows, and of box-like architecture, I saw, the white tents of Capt. Mills's company of the 2d United States Infantry, and one or two privates were standing guard at the entrance of the Court-house yard. The less said about the hotel the better; it is like the majority of such houses in Southern villages of a few hundred people. Very few Southern people ever knew how to live comfortably even in their times of prosperity, and they have not improved any in this respect in their adversity. A tayern that was little better than a barn in 1860, and on which probably not a dollar has been spent since for repairs or furniture, is necessarily rather a cheerless place in 1874. That at Livingston is no better and no worse than most of its class, but the class is one that is to be avoided as much as possible.

A SLEEPY ALABAMA VILLAGE.

I was awakened yesterday morning by the roll of the drum in the camp, and found the town, after breakfast, almost as quiet as it was at midnight. A mule team hitched to a wagon which contained two bales of cotton stood in the street opposite the hotel. with a negro boy dozing on the top of the cotton. It had not been disturbed when I returned to dinner; the owner, who had been spending the whole morning in town, had not decided whether to sell or take the cotton home. The stores and offices which are ranged on two sides of the Court-house-square were open and a number of men, black and white, were lounging about the doors, but none of them seemed to have any trade except one man, who had half a barrel of indifferent pie-apples, the first that had been in town for a long time, and which he was selling to the soldiers for 40 cents a dozen.

On one side of the square is a long, one-story frame building, about 15 feet wide and divided up into small square rooms, each of which has a door and one small window, both inthe front and back, These are used as lodging-rooms by the proprietor of the "other hotel," for there are two in town. Over the door of one of these rooms is a piece of card-board a foot square and containing these words, marked with ink in targe letters:
U. S. MARSHAL'S
OFFICE.

I knocked at this door and was invited to "come in." The room which I entered contained three or four common chairs, a pine table, and an open fireplace, in which Mr. Hester, a Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, was brewing a cup of herb tea for Mr. Beach, a detective of the Treasury Department, who had been detailed to assist Hester in working up the Ivey case, and who had contracted fever from camping out in the swamps. He lay on bed in the next room which contained, beside, several boxes of plug-tobacco. On a post of the bed hung one of those brown, home-spun suits, such as the mountaineers of Western North Carolina make and wear, and a belt containing a revolver.

STORIES OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS. Mesars. Hester and Beach, as they told me, came into Sumter County about three weeks ago, disguised as tobacco peddlers from North Carolina Hester, in the performance of his duties as a de-tective, joined the Ku-Klux in 1869 or 1870, and learned their signs, pass-words, &c. When the two started out on this expedition from Demogalia,